

From the Baltimore American.

HON. ELY MOORE.

We give below an extract from the recent speech of the Hon. Ely Moore, upon the presentation of a memorial of the citizens of the District of Columbia, protesting against the reception of abolition petitions. We regret that we cannot at this time give the entire speech to our readers, and in the absence of the whole we commend the extract to their serious consideration. Mr. Moore is decidedly one of the most eloquent men in Congress, and what is more creditable to him, his eloquence is always employed in behalf of the democracy. We know of no one who brings to bear more good sense, in the discussion of a question that this gentleman—the truth is, he thinks for himself, and clothes his ideas in the language of the heart. He has in this last great effort successfully shown that the hydra-headed monster, Abolition, is allied to modern whiggery; and that the success of the one, would be the success of the other.

"If the federal legislature have power under the Constitution to "abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press," as has not only been contended for, but the exercise of such power actually sanctioned by the Federal Party in the time of the elder Adams, and if they may charter a national bank, as is also contended, and delegate to such Bank or corporation the power of legislation, in the grant of creating, at pleasure, other banks, and other directors, within any of the States or Territories of this Union, in defiance of the wishes, and in contravention of the laws of such States or Territories, why I would ask, should they not also claim the power to abolish slavery, not only in the District of Columbia, but also in the States? To contend that Congress has the constitutional power to do the first-named acts, and not the latter, would be sheer and gratuitous nonsense. I repeat, therefore, that the only hope of the abolitionists is in the ultimate triumph of the federal party, and of federal principles. So long as the Democratic or States Rights party shall maintain the ascendancy, the efforts of the abolitionists will be comparatively innocuous. But whenever the political power of this country shall be swayed by Federal hands, the designs of the abolitionists will well nigh have reached their consummation. Shall I be told that the Federalists are not all abolitionists! This may be partially true. But then, are not all abolitionists *necessarily* Federalists? How can they expect to accomplish their object—the general abolition of slavery—but through the federal power; and in pursuance of federal principles? Certainly they cannot be so grossly ignorant as to suppose that the democratic State Rights doctrine of strict construction would be favorable to their views, or that it would be possible to achieve their object through the influence of democratic principles, or by virtue of democratic legislation. But again: if the federalists are not now all Abolitionists, the time will soon come when they must become so as a party, or otherwise fall into a contemptible and hopeless minority. Which will they do? Will they repudiate abolitionism and abolitionists, and, by so doing, insure their own political destruction? Or will they maintain and strengthen the league already formed with the abolitionist, in the hope of securing and confirming their political existence and ascendancy? Which will they do, I ask? Why, sir, if we shall judge of their future course by their past conduct, it will be no difficult matter to determine what they will do. They will do, as they ever have done, sacrifice every principle of honor, of virtue, and of patriotism, if it be necessary to enable them to direct and control the political power and destinies of the Republic. When let me ask, have the federal party ever shown by their acts that their love of country was paramount to their love of power? Never, sir, never! But this is not all. The coalition between the Federalists and abolitionists was not only to have been expected, for the reasons already stated, but from considerations of still greater pith and moment.

In all civilized communities, the two

extremes of society, the affluent and the breadless, the powerful and the impotent; come together and war upon the centre—the intermediate classes. Such ever has been, and ever will be the case. It is, in fact, a law of human society; and well do the federal party understand the operations of this law. Hence their constant efforts to make the poor poorer, and the feeble more impotent. And hence it has ever been the policy, the aim and object, of the Federal aristocracy of this country, to impoverish, deprecate, and degrade the Democracy; especially that portion who, in obedience to the mandate of Heaven, "eat their bread in the sweat of their face." To accomplish this, their purpose, the Federalists have availed themselves of every means in their power. They have stigmatized the Democracy as infidels, levellers, agrarians.—They have done more. They have vitiated the elective franchise by political coercion, by bribery and corruption. And more than all, they have defrauded the Democracy of their equal political rights, by means of unequal, unjust, and exclusive legislation. And now, in order to render the condition of the laboring classes of the north and east still more dependent and depressed, the Federal Party have joined the abolitionists for the purpose of conferring upon the black laborer nominal freedom, and upon the white laborer virtual bondage! Yes, sir, for the especial purpose of humbling and degrading the Democracy, have the Federal party of the north and east joined in the abolition crusade; and whenever their object shall be attained and the Southern negro shall be brought to compete with the northern white man in the labor market, the moral and political character, the pride, power, and independence, of the latter, are gone forever, and Federalism will have realized its fondest and most cherished hopes. But let me tell you, sir, the Democracy of the north and east are not unmindful of passing events.—Since abolitionism assumed a political character, they have watched the movements of the Federal abolition party with deep concernment, they are conscious of the approaching danger, & are coolly and deliberately preparing to face it. Yes, sir, whenever the Democracy observe the Federal party prosecuting a political measure with zeal and vigor, as they now do abolitionism, they involuntary gather up their energies to meet and repel approaching mischief; and I warn them now they cannot prepare too soon, nor with too much vigor and forecast. The crisis approaches. The fearful conflict; the mortal struggle; tiger-strife is at hand and God alone can tell the result.

ATTACHMENT NOTICES.

It really seems that the Printer cannot be paid for any thing. When he fondly dreams that for legal notices he will receive his pay promptly, he is half the time most wofully disappointed. Notices of attachments are really worth nothing to the printer while the plan pursued in this county is persisted in. During the late sessions of our Courts we published a large number of these notices, amounting to a very handsome sum, but on presenting our accounts to the County Clerk, we found that in several cases no property was found—in others there was a postponement of trial—in many the action was dismissed, and in some no costs collected. In some of the cases referred to, we have published the notice of attachment, been called from our business to testify in Court of the publication, and, when we ask for our due, we are told that must wait for judgment to be entered and cost collected, or to dismiss the plaintiff in the case. This is not the fault of the Clerk of the Court, for he, in many instances, is also obliged to lose his fees; but we think the attorney for the plaintiff should become responsible for the advertising, at least, and collect the amount from their clients in advance, for the publication of the notices, is a matter of great importance to them in securing their demands, and it is very wrong that the printer should lose his fee, if it is thought proper to dismiss the suit, or if it should happen to fail. We invite the attention of our loyal friends to this matter, hoping that they may suggest some plan whereby justice may be done to the printer.

\*Gals whose minds have something odd in 'em  
Often kill themselves by takin' laudanum,  
And after all 'tis not surprisin'.  
Forstaken gals should swallow pills.\*

The State of Mississippi,  
Lafayette county.

Neal McCoull, vs. Minor S. Sims—Attachment for \$4.50.

The attachment in the above stated case having been returned into the clerk's office of the Circuit court of said county duly executed,

Notice is hereby given that unless the defendant shall appear on or before the next term of our Circuit court for said county, to be holden at the court house in the town of Oxford, on the 21 Monday of May next, to plead answer or demur, judgment will be entered against him and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy said debt.

Witness Claiborne M. Phipps, clerk of said court, at office, on the 25th day of February, 1839. C. M. PHIPPS, clerk.  
March 8, 1839. 6¢ printer's fee 7.00

The State of Mississippi,  
Lafayette county.

William B. Sims vs. Minor S. Sims—Attachment for \$56.00

The attachment in the above stated case having been returned into the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county duly executed,

Notice is hereby given, that unless the defendant shall appear on or before the next term of our circuit court for said county, to be holden at the court house in the town of Oxford, on the 2d Monday of May next, to plead answer or demur, judgment will be entered against him, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy said debt.

Witness, Claiborne M. Phipps, clerk of said court at office, on the 25th day of Feb. 1839. C. M. PHIPPS, clerk.  
March 8, 1839. 6¢ printer's fee 7.00

The State of Mississippi,  
Lafayette county.

Horatio Nelson, vs. Minor S. Sims—Attachment for \$60.00

The attachment in the above stated case having been returned into the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county duly executed,

Notice is hereby given, that unless the defendant shall appear on or before the next term of our circuit court for said county, to be holden at the court house in the town of Oxford on the 2d Monday of May next, to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be entered against him, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy said debt.

Witness Claiborne M. Phipps, clerk of said court at office, on the 25th day of Feb. 1839. C. M. PHIPPS, clerk.  
March 8, 1839. 6¢ printer's fee 7.00

The State of Mississippi,  
Lafayette county.

Samuel Craig vs. Horace R. Word—Attachment for \$320.76.

The attachment in the above stated case having been returned into the Clerk's office, of the Circuit Court, of said County, levied on the following lands (to wit) the North East quarter of Section 25, Township 8, of Range 4, west North West quarter of Section 32, Township 6, of Range 4 west, Southeast quarter of section 1, of township 7, of Range 5 west, and the North-East quarter of Section 32 of township 8, of Range 5 west.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the defendant shall appear, give special bail and plead on or before the next term of our Circuit court for said county, to be held at the court house in the town of Oxford, on the 2d Monday of May next judgment will be entered against him, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy said debt.

Witness, Claiborne M. Phipps, clerk of said court, at office, on the 2d day of March 1839. C. M. PHIPPS, clerk.  
March 8, 1839—6¢ Printer's fee 10.50

RICHARD O. DAVIDSON  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Having located himself at Oxford, Lafayette county, will practice in all the courts of the Eighth judicial circuit, Miss.

All business confided to him will be promptly attended to.

Sep. 69-17

GEORGE A. FOSTER,  
TAILOR.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Holly Springs and vicinity that he has taken the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Hayden & Cummings as a Store House, where he intends carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

and hopes from his knowledge of the business to receive a liberal patronage, he has worked in some of the most fashionable towns in the Western States and pledges himself to execute work confided to him with neatness and all possible despatch. He also informs the public that he has made arrangements to receive from the Eastern Cities the fashions twice a year.

Holly Springs, March 8, 1839-17

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING.

The subscriber now occupies the stand formerly occupied by Fleshhart & Dabott, where he will be happy to receive the orders of all who will favor him with their patronage. He flatters himself he can give complete satisfaction to those who favor him with orders for work in his line: Gold and Silver Smithing—Clock and Watchmaking.

F. FLESHHART,  
Holly Springs, March 8, 1839. 31

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Probate Court of Lafayette County, at its Feb. Term 1839, on the estate of Thomas Sims dec. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.—And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Wa. T. SIMS, Administrator.  
February 19th, 1839-6w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I wish to sell the lands that I am living on, which is Section 29 & 32 & South half 41, tp. 4, of Range 2 west, four miles S. E. of Holly Springs. There is 300 acres, a good state of cultivation, with a staked ridered fence. There is 500 acres of best quality of valley land.—Very comfortable dwelling-houses and all other necessary out-buildings and first rate savings, a Well in the yard, a good Orchard, good grass lot, garden and yard peeled in. Any person wishing to purchase a desirable plantation and good land, would do well to call and see it. I will take one-third in hand, and the balance in one and two years. I would take some negroes.

For further information call on Colbert Moore or myself.

JOHN B. MOORE.  
January 19, 1839-17

COMMITTED

To the jail of Lafayette county, on the 4th instant a negro man, who says his name is Louis, about 21 years of age, bright yellow complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, heavy built, weighs about 165 lbs. and says he belongs to David Blount of Virginia, who was on his way to the south when the boy left him. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. G. BUTLER, Sheriff.

Oxford, Oct 27-13-6w

B. F. CARUTHERS W. C. CLARK

CARUTHERS & CLARK.

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of Law, will attend the Circuit Courts of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Choctaw, Tishomingo, and Tallahatchie; and the Superior State and Federal Courts at Jackson and Pontotoc.

Office at Carrollton, Miss.

January 1, 1839-6w.

Dr. J. G. Chisholm,

OFFERS his professional services to the Citizen of Holly Springs, in the practice of Medical Surgery, & Obstetrics.

Office next door to Dr. Reid; where he may be found at all times, unless absent on his professional business.

Aug. 4-17-1

JAMES T. DUNLAP,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

OFFICE 5 doors North of Williamson's Hotel

TOTTON & GREER

Attorneys at Law.

Holly Springs Mississippi.